

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin

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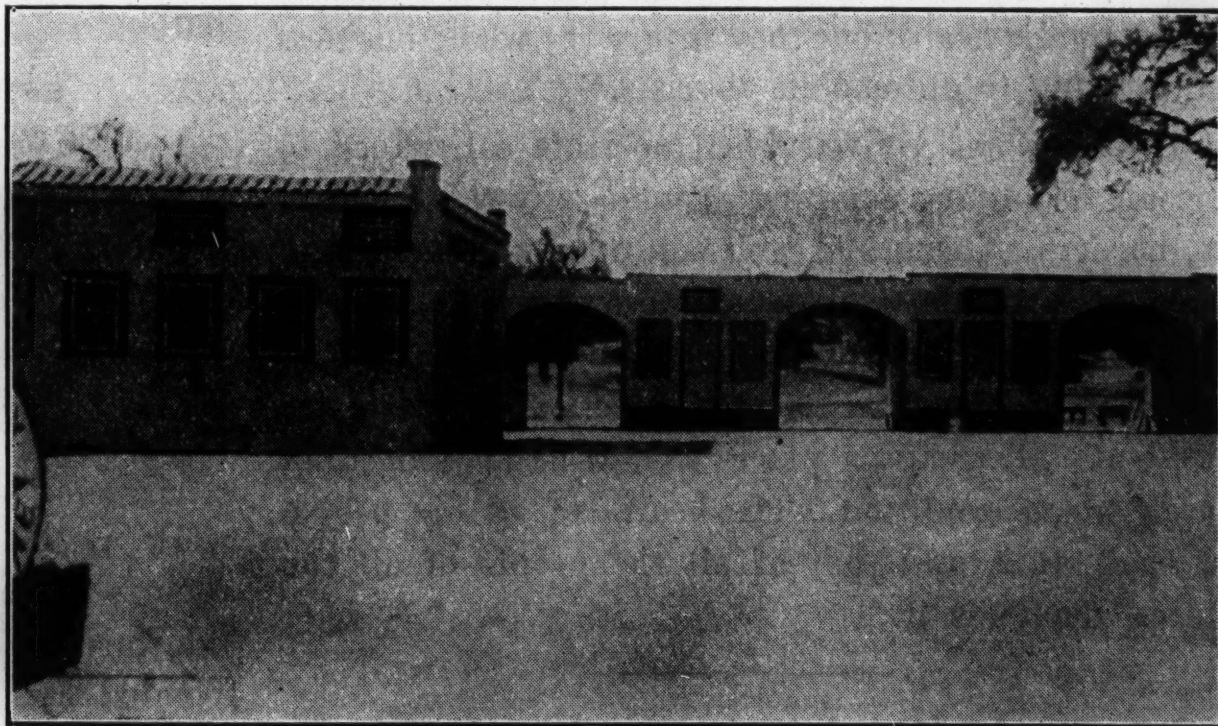
April 20, 1929

GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

SANITATION OF TOURIST CAMPS

By EDWARD T. ROSS, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Department of Public Health, State of California.

Most of the states have regulations which provide for the sanitation of tourist camps and resorts. A recent inquiry brought results which would indicate that there are only twelve states which have no such regulations. It is important that there be a degree of uniformity in state regulations for the sanitation of tourist camps in order that the people residing in the respective states, and tourists as well, may be safeguarded properly against those communicable diseases which are carried quite commonly from state to state. There are four essential fea-



Community kitchen, electric stoves, showers and flushed toilets are provided in this modern camp.



This type of camp has almost disappeared from California.

tures which should be included in all such regulations:

(1) *Location of camp.* It is important that all camps be properly located on land which has suitable drainage facilities and which is sheltered from unfavorable weather conditions. Too often tourist camps are located upon waste land or upon land which is otherwise undesirable.

(2) *Water supply.* Every camp should be provided with an adequate supply of pure water. Every possible facility for the protection of the water supply should be provided.

(3) *Waste disposal,* including sewage, garbage and other domestic wastes. Adequate facilities for sewage disposal are indispensable and whether the equipment be elaborate or simple in construction, the disposal must be perfect from the standpoint of sanitation. Garbage should be removed frequently and if an incinerator is available

upon the premises all garbage, both wet and dry, should be disposed of daily.

(4) *Supervision of tourist camps* is an important feature in the maintenance of sanitation. Unless a capable manager is present to make frequent inspection and to secure full compliance with the provisions of the regulations, it is not possible to maintain a thoroughly sanitary camp.

It is a fact that many cases of communicable diseases occur in tourist camps. The development of transcontinental touring is responsible for the rapid spread of many cases of communicable disease. For this reason, it is highly important that provision be made for the prompt reporting of cases of communicable diseases to local health officers. This is the most logical provision for the prevention of the spread of such diseases and every camp owner should be required by local health authorities to report promptly all cases of such disease that may occur in his camp. As a matter of fact, however, the greatest problem associated with the sanitation of automobile camps at the present time lies in the control of the "hoboes on wheels" and promiscuous roadside campers. Not only do these individuals constitute a menace to the public health but they injure the whole business of catering to automobile tourists.

The time has arrived when no state can afford to permit insanitary camping grounds anywhere within its borders. Owners of well equipped and well managed tourist camps welcome state supervision. For the proper safeguarding of the health of patrons of these camps, as well as for the protection of permanent residents, all camping places should be kept in absolutely clean condition. The health of all the people of each state, and that of all the people of all the states, demands it.

TEHACHAPI HAS A NEW HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. R. G. Doupe has been appointed city health officer of Tehachapi to succeed Dr. Clara M. Rinehart.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION PREVENTS SMALLPOX

During the nine years 1920-1928, inclusive, 33,546 cases of smallpox were reported in California; 406 of these cases were fatal. The California State Department of Public Health has secured vaccination histories for all of these cases with the exception of 482, which are not available. The histories of the 33,064 cases that are available show that 30,867, or 93.36 per cent, of these smallpox patients were never vaccinated; 1911, or 5.78 per cent, were vaccinated more than seven years preceding their attacks and 286, or 0.86 per cent, were vaccinated within seven years preceding their attacks.

STATE WILL HOLD EXAMINATION FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIST AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles as soon as possible after the closing date as given; due notice of time and place of examination to be given all applicants.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and within the age limits of 21 to 50 years, except as otherwise specified.

Applications must be made on official application blanks, which may be secured by calling in person at the offices of the Commission, Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1017, Associated Realty Building, Los Angeles; or Room 319, State Capitol Building, Sacramento, or by writing to the last named address. Applications must be made out according to instructions contained therein and must be filed on or before the closing date specified for the examination.

EPIDEMIOLOGIST, GRADE 5 (MEN)

Last Day for Filing Applications, April 30, 1929

Age Limits: 25 to 50 years.

Salary: \$315 to 375 a month.

Duties: Under general administrative direction of the Director of Public Health, to have charge of the epidemiological field work carried on by the State Department of Public Health, to consult with and advise city and county public health officials in the work of communicable disease control, to prepare reports on the incidence of communicable diseases in the various communities so that epidemics may be avoided as far as possible, and to make statistical studies relative to the prevalence of communicable diseases, and perform related work as required.

Requirements: Graduation in medicine from a medical school of recognized standing, not less than four years' experience as a public health official, preferably in the diagnosis and prevention of communicable diseases; ability to carry on original research work in epidemiology, firmness, tact, good judgment and administrative ability.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE (WOMEN)

Last Day for Filing Applications, May 25, 1929

Salary: \$120 to \$175 a month.

Duties: Under specific direction and assignment, to perform such field nursing or public welfare work as may be required in the investigation, reporting, prevention, and correction of diseases or conditions unfavorable to the health or welfare of individuals or communities; for example, to supervise the health of

school children, to visit parents for the purpose of securing treatment for children needing it; to look for unreported cases of infectious diseases, and give practical instruction in their prevention and care; and to perform other related work.

Requirements: Education equivalent to high school graduation; registration as a nurse in the State of California; completion of a postgraduate university course in public health nursing, or graduation from a school of public health nursing, or equivalent experience in public health nursing; ability to instruct others, and to write reports of investigations made; affability, tact, and good judgment.

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION

Each of the above examinations will be entirely oral and will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed by the State Civil Service Commission. The rating of applicants will be based on their education, experience and fitness for the positions as brought out by the oral examination and verified by references. Applicants must attain a rating of at least 70 per cent in order to pass.

GOOD HEALTH NECESSARY IN SCHOOL WORK

After many years of careful observation it has been determined definitely that children who enter school for the first time make much better progress in their school work if they are thoroughly physically fit for the first grade at the time they enter school. This means that a child must have normal vision, normal hearing, clean teeth with no unfilled cavities and normal nose and throat, without adenoids and without enlarged or diseased tonsils, normal weight and normal posture. These factors represent the minimum health requirements for a child who enters school. A careful medical examiner might find other defects which are not listed under these minimum standards but it is certain that a child can not accomplish satisfactory work in the public schools unless he can see well, hear well, breathe well, and properly masticate the food that he eats. He must also have the proper kinds of food to eat and his health habits must be such that he will have no tendency to under-weight or over-weight. He must be able to stand erect and must not tire too easily.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Public Health is cooperating with the California Congress of Parents and Teachers in conducting a roundup of children who are to enter school next fall, providing them with physical examinations at no cost, in order to determine exactly what their physical conditions may be and to make them physically fit for the first grade.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The future of our nation rests with the children of today; and

WHEREAS, The good health and protection of childhood is fundamental to national welfare and the march forward of our country must be upon the feet of children; and

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of congress authorizes and requests the President of the United States to proclaim annually May first as Child Health Day; now

Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate May first, of this year, as Child Health Day and do invite the people of the United States and all agencies and organizations interested in this most important subject to make every reasonable effort to bring about a nation-wide understanding of the fundamental significance of healthy childhood and of the importance of the conservation of the health and physical vigor of our boys and girls throughout every day of the year.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-third.

By the President.
HERBERT HOOVER,

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

BOARD WILL CONSIDER PERMITS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Atwater: Application for permit to construct separate sludge digestion type of treatment plant, and pump the effluent to the city sewer farm.

Galt, Galt Sanitary District: Application for permit to construct sewage clarification works and oxidation pond, and dispose of the effluent on lands of Mrs. Ellen Cornell.

Salinas: Application for permit to dispose of industrial sewage on sand beds along Salinas River and to dispose of sanitary sewage, after activated sludge treatment, into said river.

MORBIDITY *

Diphtheria.

51 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Alameda 1, Berkeley 1, Oakland 1, San Leandro 1, Los Angeles

* From reports received on April 15th and 16th for week ending April 13th.

County 5, Glendale 4, Los Angeles 9, San Gabriel 1, San Marino 1, Santa Monica 3, Merced County 2, Ontario 1, San Bernardino 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 13, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 3, Tehama County 1, Visalia 1.

Scarlet Fever.

476 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 2, Alameda 3, Berkeley 5, Emeryville 1, Oakland 30, Piedmont 1, Chico 1, Gridley 2, Colusa County 2, Colusa 2, Contra Costa County 4, Pittsburg 1, Richmond 1, Fresno County 7, Fresno 7, Glenn County 4, Humboldt County 1, Kern County 26, Bakersfield 1, Maricopa 12, Taft 4, Kings County 1, Hanford 1, Lassen County 2, Los Angeles County 31, Azusa 2, Glendale 2, Huntington Park 4, Long Beach 8, Los Angeles 47, San Marino 1, Sierra Madre 2, Torrance 2, Madera County 1, Merced 1, Grass Valley 1, Orange County 1, Huntington Beach 1, Riverside County 1, Riverside 2, Sacramento County 9, Sacramento 23, San Benito County 5, Hollister 9, Ontario 2, San Bernardino 2, San Diego County 2, Chula Vista 1, San Diego 39, San Francisco 71, San Joaquin County 14, Lodi 1, Stockton 12, Santa Clara County 10, Gilroy 2, Los Gatos 3, San Jose 20, Watsonville 2, Shasta County 5, Tulare County 2, Porterville 4, Tuolumne County 1, Sonora 2, Ventura County 4, Santa Paula 1, Yolo County 1, Wheatland 1.

Measles.

54 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Berkeley 1, Oakland 6, Humboldt County 1, Eureka 5, Susanville 2, Los Angeles County 1, Glendale 2, Los Angeles 14, Modoc County 2, Orange County 1, San Bernardino 2, Chula Vista 1, San Diego 5, San Francisco 3, San Joaquin County 1, Santa Maria 2, Santa Clara County 3, Morgan Hill 1, San Jose 1.

Smallpox.

36 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Berkeley 5, Oakland 3, San Leandro 1, Humboldt County 3, Arcata 1, Eureka 5, Kings County 4, Merced County 1, Santa Clara County 2, Gilroy 1, San Jose 5, Santa Cruz County 1, Watsonville 2, Exeter 1.

Typhoid Fever.

One case of typhoid fever has been reported, source of infection, Arizona.

Whooping Cough.

304 cases of whooping cough have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Alameda 3, Berkeley 6, Oakland 16, Piedmont 5, San Leandro 5, Walnut Creek 5, Kern County 7, Bakersfield 4, Lemoore 2, Los Angeles County 16, Azusa 6, Glendale 2, Long Beach 7, Los Angeles 34, Monrovia 1, Pasadena 5, San Marino 1, Whittier 3, South Gate 2, Maywood 1, Merced County 2, Napa 1, Orange County 2, Brea 8, La Habra 2, Tustin 5, Sacramento 16, San Bernardino 2, San Diego County 5, Chula Vista 3, Oceanside 2, San Diego 7, San Francisco 41, San Joaquin County 4, Lodi 11, Stockton 8, San Luis Obispo 1, Burlingame 7, Santa Clara County 3, Palo Alto 17, San Jose 6, Santa Cruz 1, Shasta County 3, Tulare County 2, Sonoma 1, Santa Paula 1, Davis 11.

Meningitis (Epidemic).

27 cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Oakland 1, Chico 1, Fresno County 1, Los Angeles County 2, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 4, Salinas 2, Orange County 1, Auburn 1, Sacramento 2, National City 1, San Francisco 3, San Joaquin County 1, Santa Maria 2, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 1, Yolo County 1.

Leprosy.

San Francisco reported one case of leprosy.

Encephalitis (Epidemic).

Merced reported one case of epidemic encephalitis.

Trichinosis.

Los Angeles reported one case of trichinosis.

Coccidioidal Granuloma.

Los Angeles County reported one case of coccidioidal granuloma.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS

Disease	1929				1928			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending April 13 received by April 16	Week ending			Reports for week ending April 14 received by April 17
	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	April 6		Mar. 24	Mar. 31	April 7	
Actinomycosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Botulism.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox.....	627	456	498	672	877	792	440	708
Coccidioidal Granuloma..	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Diphtheria.....	58	38	37	51	104	94	94	78
Dysentery (Amoebic)....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Dysentery (Bacillary)...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis (Epidemic)..	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0
Erysipelas.....	17	26	28	14	12	8	12	16
Food Poisoning.....	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	1
German Measles.....	49	56	20	44	628	529	334	366
Gonococcus Infection....	131	109	118	120	91	87	98	85
Hookworm.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Influenza.....	104	86	74	74	32	32	25	52
Jaundice (Epidemic)....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leprosy.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malaria.....	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0
Measles.....	62	66	53	54	263	210	126	118
Meningitis (Epidemic)...	21	48	14	27	3	4	3	2
Mumps.....	593	403	464	551	422	366	277	408
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Paratyphoid Fever.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Pellagra.....	1	1	3	2	0	0	2	2
Pneumonia (Lobar).....	82	81	84	69	59	92	65	58
Polioomyelitis.....	8	0	1	0	5	3	9	5
Rabies (Animal).....	13	15	28	30	14	9	18	16
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever.....	503	398	443	476	198	158	121	114
Smallpox.....	45	62	65	36	29	17	24	28
Syphilis.....	165	130	222	147	180	151	150	112
Tetanus.....	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	2
Trachoma.....	1	11	6	8	1	3	3	6
Trichinosis.....	0	0	0	1	10	0	3	0
Tuberculosis.....	241	232	290	223	217	248	277	224
Typhoid Fever.....	15	5	5	1	9	8	4	4
Typhus Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever.....	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	282	219	240	304	218	240	191	279
Totals.....	3026	2452	2701	2913	3388	3062	2283	2688

Epidemic meningitis is still running high and is more scattered in its distribution. Twenty-seven cases are reported from 18 localities.

Animal rabies jumped to 30 cases reported last week.

Scarlet fever, chickenpox and mumps continue along high levels.